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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
**SOUTHERN DIVISION**

N.Z., R.M., B.L., S.M., and A.L.,  
individually and on behalf of  
themselves and all others similarly  
situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

FENIX INTERNATIONAL LIMITED,  
FENIX INTERNET LLC, BOSS  
BADDIES LLC, MOXY  
MANAGEMENT, UNRULY  
AGENCY LLC (also d/b/a DYSRPT  
AGENCY), BEHAVE AGENCY LLC,  
A.S.H. AGENCY, CONTENT X, INC.,  
VERGE AGENCY, INC., AND ELITE  
CREATORS LLC,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 8:24-cv-01655-FWS-SSC  
**DEFENDANT CONTENT X, INC.'S  
NOTICE OF MOTION AND  
MOTION TO DISMISS FOR  
FORUM NON CONVENIENS**

*[concurrently filed with [Proposed]  
Order]*

Judge: Hon. Fred W. Slaughter  
Dept.: 10D  
Date: June 26, 2025  
Time: 10:00 a.m.

**1 | TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:**

2       **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that on June 26, 2025, at 10:00 a.m., or as soon  
3 thereafter as the matter may be heard before the Honorable Fred W. Slaughter,  
4 United States District Court Judge, in Courtroom 10D of the United States District  
5 Court for the Central District of California, Southern Division, 411 West 4th Street,  
6 Santa Ana, California, 92701, Defendant Content X, Inc. (“Content X”) will and  
7 hereby does move this Court for entry of an Order dismissing the claims asserted  
8 against Content X by Plaintiffs B.L. and S.M. (collectively, the “Non-California  
9 Plaintiffs”) for forum non conveniens.

This Motion to Dismiss is brought on the grounds that (i) the Court’s Order dated April 9, 2025, dismissed the Non-California Plaintiffs’ claims for forum non conveniens; (ii) the forum-selection clause in the Terms of Service for OnlyFans.com (“OnlyFans”) requires that this action must be brought “in the courts of England and Wales” and applies to the Non-California Plaintiffs’ claims against Content X; and (iii) neither of the remaining California Plaintiffs subscribed to any of Content X’s Creators and therefore do not assert any claims against Content X.

17 This Motion is made following the conference of counsel pursuant to Local  
18 Rule 7-3 which took place on May 16, 2025.

19 This Motion is based upon this Notice of Motion the attached Memorandum  
20 of Points and Authorities, all papers and records on file herein, and such other  
21 matters as may be presented to the Court at or before the hearing on this Motion.

23 | DATED: May 23, 2025 KINGFISHER LAW APC

By: /s/ *Nithin Kumar*

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Nithin Kumar

Attnorneys for Defendant Content X, Inc.

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1                   **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2                   **I. INTRODUCTION**

3                   In addition to its separate Rule 12(b)(6) Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 127) and the  
4 Defendants' Joint Motion to Strike Claims of Non-California Plaintiffs (Dkt. 123),  
5 defendant Content X, Inc. ("Content X") also moves to dismiss for forum non  
6 conveniens on the grounds that (1) the OnlyFans.com ("OnlyFans") forum-selection  
7 clause applies to all claims by Plaintiffs B.L. and S.M. (the "Non-California  
8 Plaintiffs")<sup>1</sup>; and (2) the only claims in the First Amended Complaint asserted against  
9 Content X are asserted by the Non-California Plaintiffs.

10                  This Court already dismissed the Non-California Plaintiffs in its April 9, 2025,  
11 order granting the Fenix Defendants motion to dismiss for forum non conveniens as  
12 to the Non-California Plaintiffs without leave to amend. Nonetheless, the Non-  
13 California Plaintiffs still cling to their claims in the First Amended Complaint by  
14 improperly attempting to plead around the Court's unambiguous ruling and continue  
15 alleging claims against Content X and the other Agency Defendants in violation of  
16 the forum-selection clause. *See* FAC ¶ 24. Accordingly, all Defendants have jointly  
17 moved to strike the claims of the Non-California Plaintiffs. Dkt. 123.

18                  If the Court grants the Defendants' Motion to Strike, Content X respectfully  
19 submits it should also grant this Motion to Dismiss for Forum Non Conveniens.  
20 Content X is situated somewhat differently than most of the other Agency Defendants,  
21 as the remaining California Plaintiffs ***do not assert any claims against Content X***, as  
22 they did not subscribe to any of Content X's Creators. FAC ¶¶ 250, 263. Accordingly,  
23 once the Non-California Plaintiffs' claims are stricken and/or dismissed (again), there  
24 will be no claims pending against Content X and the Court should order it dismissed  
25 from this action.

26  
27                  

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff A.L. is also not a resident of California, but Plaintiff A.L. did not  
28 subscribe to any of Content X's Creators and thus does not assert any claims against  
Content X. FAC ¶ 309.

1 **II. RELEVANT BACKGROUND**

2 **A. Plaintiffs' Allegations**

3 Plaintiffs allege that Content X and the other Agency Defendants provided  
4 "Chatter Services" to its Represented Creators "to impersonate the Creator and  
5 communicate with Fans without the Fans' knowledge." FAC ¶ 227. Plaintiffs allege  
6 the Agency Defendants "are 'management' agencies that purport to represent, act on  
7 behalf o[f], or are the agents of multiple Creators," and that "once a Creator engages  
8 an agency to operate his or her account, the agency takes over and operates all aspects  
9 of the Creator's account." FAC¶¶ 46, 103.

10 The Complaint states that Content X "manages or at some point managed the  
11 accounts of the following Creators, who are subscribed to by either Plaintiff S.M.  
12 and/or Plaintiff B.L," namely, Bella Thorne, Abella Danger, Mathilde Tantot and  
13 Pauline Tantot. *Id.* ¶ 226. None of the other three Plaintiffs—including California  
14 Plaintiffs N.Z. and R.M—subscribed to any of the Creators managed by Content X.  
15 *Id.* ¶¶ 250, 263, 309.

16 Plaintiffs S.M. and B.L. reside in Atlanta, Georgia and Nashville, Tennessee,  
17 respectively. *Id.* ¶¶ 32, 34. Plaintiff S.M. was an OnlyFans user from approximately  
18 2018 to 2024, and Plaintiff B.L. has been an OnlyFans user since approximately 2020  
19 through the present. *Id.* ¶¶ 279, 291.

20 Plaintiffs' allegations repeatedly cite to and rely on the Terms. *See, e.g., id.* ¶¶  
21 3 n.3, 70, 128, 130-131 n.49, 159, 163 n.60, 332, 335. The FAC quotes the Terms at  
22 length, alleging they "require[] Fans and Creators to . . . protect personal and  
23 confidential information," prohibit "misleading or deceptive conduct" or "anything  
24 that violates... someone else's rights," and give Fenix "powers to prevent the use of"  
25 third parties by Creators and "rectify the violations of its [T]erms." *Id.* ¶¶ 163-166.

26 The undisputed evidence submitted by the Fenix Defendants in support of their  
27 forum non conveniens motion showed that "[s]ince July 2018, every user of OnlyFans  
28 has had to affirmatively agree to the Terms when creating a user account on the

1 Website,” which necessarily includes Plaintiffs. Dkt. 62-1, ¶¶ 22-27.

2       **B. The April 9 Order Granting the Fenix Defendants’ FNC Motion**

3       In its April 9, 2025 Order, the Court noted Plaintiffs did not dispute they  
4 affirmatively agreed to and were bound by a forum-selection clause in the OnlyFans  
5 Terms of Service stating that “any claim . . . arising out of or in connection with your  
6 agreement with us or your use of OnlyFans (including, in both cases, non-contractual  
7 disputes or claims) must be brought in the courts of England and Wales.” Dkt. 117 at  
8 3-4, 6. The Court found that “the broad scope of the forum selection clause covers  
9 Plaintiffs’ claims,” because they “are logically or causally connected to the Terms.”  
10 *Id.* at 7.

11       The Court also held, however, that the forum-selection clause was  
12 unenforceable as to the California Plaintiffs. *Id.* at 13. As to the Non-California  
13 Plaintiffs, the Court held that “enforcing the forum-selection clause . . . would not  
14 contravene California public policy,” as the Non-California Plaintiffs “have not  
15 discharged their ‘heavy burden’ of demonstrating that the forum selection clause is  
16 unenforceable as to their claims,” and “have failed to demonstrate the public interest  
17 factors ‘overwhelmingly disfavor’ dismissal.” *Id.* at 14-16.

18       The Court ultimately dismissed the claims of Plaintiffs B.L., S.M., and A.L.  
19 against Fenix without leave to amend, albeit without prejudice to refiling in the courts  
20 of England or Wales pursuant to the forum-selection clause. *Id.* at 16. The Court then  
21 addressed the Fenix Defendants’ motion to compel Plaintiffs to proceed in their real  
22 names, analyzing the motion only as to the two remaining California Plaintiffs N.Z.  
23 and R.M. *Id.* at 17-18.

24       Notwithstanding the Court’s ruling, on April 23, 2025, Plaintiffs filed an  
25 amended complaint asserting that the Non-California Plaintiffs may continue to assert  
26 the same claims against the Agency Defendants in this action, even if their claims  
27 against the Fenix Defendants have been dismissed with prejudice. FAC ¶ 24.  
28

1     **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

2         “[T]he appropriate way to enforce a forum-selection clause pointing to a . . .  
3 foreign forum is through the doctrine of *forum non conveniens*.” *Atl. Marine Const.*  
4 *Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for W. Dist. of Texas*, 571 U.S. 49, 60 (2013). Forum selection  
5 clauses “are *prima facie* valid and should be enforced unless enforcement is shown  
6 by the resisting party to be unreasonable under the circumstances.” *M/S Bremen v.*  
7 *Zapata Off-Shore Co.*, 407 U.S. 1, 10 (1972).

8         Federal law governs the interpretation of a forum selection clause. *Manetti–*  
9 *Farrow, Inc. v. Gucci Am., Inc.*, 858 F.2d 509, 513 (9th Cir. 1988). “[F]orum selection  
10 clauses can be equally applicable to contractual and tort causes of action.” *Id.* at 514  
11 (citations omitted). “Whether a forum selection clause applies to tort claims depends  
12 on whether resolution of the claims relates to interpretation of the contract.” *Id.*

13     **IV. DISCUSSION**

14         **A. The Forum-Selection Clause Applies Equally to the Non-California**  
15 **Plaintiffs’ Claims Against the Agency Defendants**

16         The same reasoning that the Court applied in dismissing the Non-California  
17 Plaintiffs’ claims applies equally to the Non-California Plaintiffs’ claims against  
18 Content X and the other Agency Defendants. The forum-selection clause applies to  
19 “any claim . . . arising out of or in connection with . . . [Plaintiffs’] use of OnlyFans,”  
20 which necessarily includes the claims against the Agency Defendants. Dkt. 117 at 4.

21         Crucially, the Court’s analysis did not depend on the nature of Plaintiffs’ claims  
22 or which Defendants they were asserted against. Rather, in reaching the conclusion  
23 that “Plaintiffs’ claims are logically or causally connected to the Terms of Service,”  
24 the Court noted that “Plaintiffs’ alleged injuries from this scheme all stem from  
25 Plaintiffs’ use of the OnlyFans website, which is governed by the Terms of Service  
26 and Privacy Policy,” that Plaintiffs allege “purportedly unlawful practices [that]  
27 violate these policies,” and that “the forum selection clause is also broad in scope.”  
28 *Id.* at 7.

1        In any case, as the Fenix Defendants noted in the Reply to their forum non  
2 conveniens motion, the “Agency Defendants are bound by the same Forum-Selection  
3 Clause as Plaintiffs.” Dkt. 95 at 18 (citing Dkt. 60-1, Ex. A at 2). As the agent of its  
4 Creators that accesses and uses the Creators’ accounts, FAC ¶¶ 112(b), 130, Content  
5 X is a “User” subject to the OnlyFans Terms of Service, including the forum-selection  
6 clause. *See* Dkt. 60-1, Ex. A at 2 (defining “User” as “any user of OnlyFans”). For  
7 that reason, Content X and the other Agency Defendants filed Notices of Non-  
8 Opposition to the Fenix Defendants’ motion. Dkt. 86, *see* Dkt. 88, 90, 91.

9        Even if the Agency Defendants were not considered “users,” the Terms of  
10 Service and the forum-selection clause would still apply under the doctrine of  
11 equitable estoppel. The Ninth Circuit has held that courts may enforce forum selection  
12 clauses against a nonsignatory to a contract where the nonsignatory’s alleged conduct  
13 is “closely related to the contractual relationship.” *Manetti-Farrow*, 858 F.2d at 514  
14 n.5 (9th Cir. 1988); *see also Holland Am. Line Inc. v. Wartsila N. Am., Inc.*, 485 F.3d  
15 450, 454 (9th Cir. 2007). Here, there is no question that Plaintiffs’ claims are “closely  
16 related” to the OnlyFans Terms of Services. For example, the FAC alleges that the  
17 Agency Defendants “are violating explicit platform policies” and that their “use of  
18 [customer relationship management] software violates OnlyFans’ Terms of Service.  
19 FAC ¶¶ 128, 162. Plaintiffs further allege that “[n]othing in OnlyFans’ Terms of  
20 Service . . . informs Fans of the possibility that their private communications might  
21 be disclosed to unauthorized third parties . . . [or] obtain Fans’ consent for such  
22 disclosures.” *Id.* ¶ 159. Plaintiffs are equitably estopped from invoking the protections  
23 of the Terms of Service as the foundation for their causes of action against the Agency  
24 Defendants while also resisting the application of the Terms’ forum-selection clause  
25 to those claims. *See Franklin v. Cnty. Regional Med. Ctr.*, 998 F.3d 867, 876 (9th  
26 Cir. 2021) (holding that equitable estoppel applied when question of “whether  
27 [plaintiff] can maintain liability against the” nonsignatory defendant could not “be  
28 answered without reference” to the contract containing an arbitration clause). Thus,

even assuming *arguendo* that Content X and the other Agency Defendants were not “users” within the meaning of the Terms of Service, courts in the Ninth Circuit have consistently held that the forum-selection clauses still apply to nonsignatories in similar circumstances. See, e.g., *Manetti-Farrow*, 858 F.2d at 514 n.5; *Connex R.R. LLC v. AXA Corp. Solutions Assurance*, 209 F.Supp.3d 1147, 1150 (C.D. Cal. 2016).

**B. Because the California Plaintiffs Did Not Subscribe to Content X's Creators, Content X Should Be Dismissed from This Action**

If the forum-selection clause applies to the Non-California Plaintiffs due to its close relationship to the substance of their claims—as this Court already held—then the Non-California Plaintiffs’ claims against Content X must be dismissed.

11 As neither of the remaining California Plaintiffs subscribed to or otherwise  
12 interacted with Content X or any of its Creators, they do not and cannot assert any  
13 claims against Content X. FAC ¶¶ 250, 263. Without any pending claims asserted  
14 against it, Content X should be dismissed from this action.

15 | V. CONCLUSION

16 For the foregoing reasons, Content X respectfully requests that the Court grant  
17 this Motion to Dismiss for forum non conveniens and dismiss Content X from this  
18 action without leave to amend.

Respectfully submitted,

21 || DATED: May 23, 2025

KINGFISHER LAW APC

By: /s/ Nithin Kumar  
Nithin Kumar  
Attorneys for Defendant Content X, Inc.

## **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

The undersigned counsel of record for Defendant Content X, Inc. certifies that this brief contains 1,857 words, which complies with the word limit of L.R. 11-6.1.

DATED: May 23, 2025 KINGFISHER LAW APC

KINGFISHER LAW APC

By: /s/ *Nithin Kumar*

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